



# GREEN FANCY

## BY GEORGE BARR MC CUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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### CHAPTER III.

**Mr. Rushcroft Dissolves, Mr. Jones Intervenes, and Two Men Ride Away.**

Mr. Rushcroft explained that he had had his supper. In fact, he went on to confess he had been compelled, like the dog, to "speak" for it. What could be more disgusting, more degrading, he mourned, than the spectacle of a man who had appeared in all of the principal theaters of the land as star and leading support to stars, settling for his supper by telling stories and reciting poetry in the taproom of a tavern?

"Still," he consented, when Mr. Barnes insisted that it would be a kindness to him, "since you put it that way, I dare say I could do with a little snack, as you so aptly put it. Just a bite or two. What have you ready, Miss Tilly?"

Miss Tilly was a buxom female of forty or thereabouts, with spectacles. She was one of a pair of sedentary waitresses who had been so long in the employ of Mr. Jones that he hated the sight of them.

Mr. Rushcroft's conception of a bite or two may have staggered Barnes but it did not bewilder Miss Tilly. He had four eggs with his ham, and other things in proportion. He talked a great deal, proving in that way that it was supper well worth speaking for. Among other things he dilated at great length upon his reasons for not being a member of the Players or the Lambs in New York city. It seems that he had promised his dear, devoted wife that he would never join a club of any description. Dear old girl, he would as soon have cut off his right hand as to break any promise made to her. He brushed something away from his eyes, and his chin, contracting, trembled slightly. "What is it, Mr. Bacon? Any word from New York?"

Mr. Bacon hovered near, perhaps hungrily.

"Our genial host has instructed me to say to his latest guest that the rates are two dollars a day, in advance, all dining-room checks payable on presentation," said Mr. Bacon, apologetically.

Rushcroft exploded. "O scurvy insult!" he boomed. "Confound his—"

The new guest was available. He interrupted the outraged star. "Tell Mr. Jones that I shall settle promptly," he said with a smile.

"It has just entered his brain that you may be an actor, Mr. Barnes," said Bacon.

Miss Tilly, overhearing, drew a step or two nearer. A sudden interest in Mr. Barnes developed. She had not noticed before that he was an uncommonly good-looking fellow. She always had said that she adored strong, "athletic" faces.

Later on she felt inspired to jot down, for use no doubt in some future literary production, a concise, though general, description of the magnificent Mr. Barnes. She utilized the back of the bill of fare and she wrote with the feverish ardor of one who dreads the loss of a first impression. I here-with append her visual estimate of the hero of this story:

"He was a tall, shapely specimen of mankind," wrote Miss Tilly. "Broad-shouldered. Smooth-shaven face. Penetrating gray eyes. Short, curly hair about the color of sunbeams. Strong hands of good shape. Face tanned considerable. Heavy dark eyebrows. Good teeth, very white. Square chin. Lovely smile that seemed to light up the room for everybody within hearing. Nose ideal. Mouth same. Voice aristocratic and reverberating with education. Age about thirty or thirty-one. Rich as Croesus. Well-turned legs. Would make a good nobleman."

All this would appear to be reasonably definite were it not for the note regarding the color of his hair. It leaves to me the simple task of completing the very admirable description of Mr. Barnes by announcing that Miss Tilly's hair was an extremely dark brown.

Also it is advisable to append the following biographical information: Thomas Kingsbury Barnes, engineer, born in Montclair, N. J., September 26, 1885. Cornell and Beaux Arts, Paris. Son of the late Stephen S. Barnes, engineer, and Edith (Valentine) Barnes. Office, Metropolitan Building, New York city. Residence, Amsterdam mansion. Clubs: (Lack of space prevents listing them here). Recreations, golf, tennis and horseback riding. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Added to this, the mere announcement that he was in a position to indulge a fancy for long and perhaps aimless walking tours through more or less out-of-the-way sections of his own country, to say nothing of excursions in Europe.

He was rich. Perhaps not as riches measured in these Midas-like days, but rich beyond the demands of avarice. His legacy had been an ample one. The fact that he worked hard at his profession from one year's end to the other—not excluding the six devoted to mentally productive jaunts—in proof sufficient that he was not

content to subsist on the fruits of another man's enterprise. He was a worker.

The first fortnight of a proposed six weeks' jaunt through upper New England terminated when he laid aside his heavy pack in the little bedroom at Hart's Tavern. Cockcroft would find him ready and eager to begin his third week. At least so he thought. But, truth is, he had come to his journey's end; he was not to sling his pack for many a day to come.

After setting the mind of the landlord at rest Barnes declined Mr. Rushcroft's invitation to "quaff" a cordial with him in the taproom, explaining that he was exceedingly tired and intended to retire early.

Instead of going up to his room immediately, however, he decided to have a look at the weather. His uneasiness concerning the young woman of the crossroads increased as he peered at the wall of blackness looming up beyond the circle of light. She was somewhere outside that sinister black wall and in the smothering grasp of those invisible hills, but was she living or dead? Had she reached her journey's end safely? He tried to extract comfort from the confidence she had expressed in the ability and integrity of the old man who drove with far greater recklessness than one would have looked for in a wild and irresponsible youngster.

He recalled with a thrill the impulsive manner in which she gave directions to the man, and his surprising servility. It suddenly occurred to him that she was no ordinary person; he was rather amazed that he had not thought of it before.

Moreover, now that he thought of it, there was, even in the agreeable rejoinders she had made to his offerings, the faint suggestion of an accent that should have struck him at the time but did not for the obvious reason that he was then not at all interested in her. Her English was so perfect that he had failed to detect the almost imperceptible foreign flavor that now took definite form in his reflections. He tried to place this accent. Was it French or Italian or Spanish? Certainly it was not German.

He took a few turns up and down the long porch, stopping finally at the upper end. The clear, inspiring clang

"Well," began the landlord, lowering his voice, "it's about two miles and a half from here, up the mountain. It's a house and people live in it, same as any other house. That's about all there is to say about it."

"Why is it called Green Fancy?"

"Because it's a green house," replied Jones succinctly. "Green as a gourd. A man named Curtis built it a couple o' years ago and he had a fool idea about paintin' it green. Might ha' been a little crazy, for all I know. Anyhow, after he got it finished he settled down to live in it, and from that day to this he's never been off'n the place."

"Isn't it possible that he isn't there at all?"

"He's there, all right. Every now and then he has visitors—just like this woman today—and sometimes they come down here for supper. They don't hesitate to speak of him, so he must be there. Miss Tilly has got the idea that he is a recluse, if you know what that is."

Further conversation was interrupted by the irregular clatter of horses' hoofs on the macadam. To the left a dull red glow of light spread across the roadway and a man's voice called out, "Whoa, dang ye!"

The door of the smithy had been thrown open and someone was leading forth freshly shot horses.

A moment later the horses—prancing, high-spirited animals—their bridle bits held by a strapping blacksmith, came into view. Barnes looked in the direction of the steps. The two men had disappeared. Instead of stopping directly in front of the steps the smith led his charges quite a distance beyond into the darkness.

Putnam Jones abruptly changed his position. He insinuated his long body between Barnes and the doorway, at the same time rather loudly proclaiming that the rain appeared to be over.

"Yes, sir," he repeated, "she seems to have let up altogether. Ought to have a nice day tomorrow." Mr. Barnes—nice, cool day for walkin'!"

Voxes came up from the darkness. Jones had not been able to cover them with his own. Barnes caught two or three sharp commands, rising above the pawing of horses' hoofs, and then a great clatter as the mounted horsemen rode off in the direction of the crossroads.

Barnes waited until they were muffled by distance and then turned to Jones with the laconic remark:

"They seem to be foreigners, Mr. Jones."

Jones' manner became natural once more. He leaned against one of the posts and lighting a match on his leg,

"Kind o' curious about 'em?" he draw.

"It never entered my mind until this instant to be curious," said Barnes.

"Well, it entered their minds about an hour ago to be curious about you," said the other.

### CHAPTER IV.

An Extraordinary Chambermaid, a Midnight Tragedy, and a Man Who Said "Thank You."

Miss Thackeray was "turning down" his bed when he entered his room after bidding his new actor friends good night. He was staggered and somewhat abashed by the appearance of Miss Thackeray. She was by no means dressed as a chambermaid should be, nor was she as dumb. On the contrary, she confronted him in the choicer raiment that her wardrobe contained, and she was bright and cheery and exceedingly incompetent. It was her costume that shocked him. Not only was she attired in a low-necked, rose-colored evening gown, liberally spangled with tinsel, but she wore a vast, top-heavy picture hat whose crown of black was almost wholly obscured by a gorgeous white feather that once must have adorned the king of all ostriches. She was not at all his idea of a chambermaid. He started to back out of the door with an apology for having blundered into the wrong room by mistake.

"Fierce night," said Putnam Jones, removing the corncob pipe from his lips. Then, as an afterthought, "Where'd you walk from today?"

"I slept in a farmhouse last night, about fifteen miles south of this place, I should say."

"That'd be a little ways out of East Cobb," speculated Mr. Jones.

"Five or six miles."

"Goin' over into Canada?"

"No. I shall turn west, I think, and strike for the Lake Champlain coun-

try."

"I suppose you've traveled right smart in Europe?"

"Quite a bit, Mr. Jones."

"Any particular part?"

"No," said Barnes, suddenly divining that he was being "pumped." "One end to the other, you might say."

"What about them countries down around Bulgaria and Roumania? I've been considerable interested in what's going to become of them if Germany gets licked. What do they get out of it, either way?"

Barnes spent the next ten minutes expatiating upon the future of the Balkan states. Jones had little to say. He was interested, and drank in all the information that Barnes had to impart. He puffed at his pipe, nodded his head from time to time, and occasionally put a leading question. And quite as quickly as he introduced the topic he changed it.

"Not many automobiles up here this time o' the year," he said. "I was a little surprised when you said a feller had given you a lift. Where from?"

"The crossroads a mile down. He came from the direction of Frogg's Corner and was on his way to meet someone at Spanish Falls. It appears that there was a misunderstanding. The driver didn't meet the train, so the person he was going after walked all the way to the falls. We happened upon each other there, Mr. Jones, and we studied the signpost together. She was bound for a place called Green Fancy."

"Did you say she?"

"Yes. I was proposing to help her out of her predicament when the belated motor came racing down the slope."

"What for sort of looking lady was she?"

"She wore a veil," said Barnes succinctly.

"Young?"

"I had that impression. By the way, Mr. Jones, what and where is Green Fancy?"

"Well," began the landlord, lowering his voice, "it's about two miles and a half from here, up the mountain. It's a house and people live in it, same as any other house. That's about all there is to say about it."

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try."

"I'll soon be through. I suppose I should have done all this an hour ago, but I just had to write a few letters. I am Miss Thackeray. This is Mr. Barnes, I believe."

He bowed, still quite overcome.

"You needn't be scared," she cried, observing his confusion. "This is my regular uniform. I'm starting a new style for chambermaids. Did it paralyze you to find me here?"

"I couldn't believe my eyes."

She abandoned her easy, careless manner. A look of mortification came into her eyes as she straightened up and faced him. Her voice was a trifle husky when she spoke again, after a moment's pause.

"You see, Mr. Barnes, these are the only duds I have with me. It wasn't

"I'll be quick as possible. There!"

The man's eyes were closed, but at the sound of a woman's voice he opened them. The hand with which he clasped at his breast slid off and seemed to be groping for hers. His breathing was terrible. There was blood at the corners of his mouth, and more oozed forth when his lips parted in an effort to speak.

With a courage that surprised even herself, the girl took his hand in hers. It was wet and warm. She did not dare look at it.

"Merci, madame," struggled from the man's lips, and he smiled.

Barnes leaned over and spoke to him in French. The dark, pain-stricken eyes closed, and an almost imperceptible shake of the head signified that he did not understand. Evidently he had acquired only a few of the simple French expressions. Barnes had a slight knowledge of Spanish and Italian, and tried again with better results. German was his last resort, and he knew he would fall once more, for the man obviously was not Teutonic.



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We publish on the 8th page of this week's Mercury a very interesting article on the History of Odd Fellowship in this country. The Order was started in the United States one hundred years ago today in the city of Baltimore by Thomas Wilsey. Since then its growth has been wonderful.

The roads in Rhode Island are subject to much criticism. It is claimed that they are far inferior to the roads in the neighboring states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. This spring they are worse than ever. After all the money that has been spent in this State for building roads during the last ten years it is disgraceful that they should be allowed to get into the present deplorable condition. It is certain that they were not built right in the first place, and it is evident that they have been sadly neglected since. It is a pity that our roads commission could not be practical road builders.

The junketing expenses of this Administration will break all previous records. The President and Mrs. President are in Europe, going over twice on a specially chartered steamer, and the same chartered steamer has made the third trip to bring them home and is waiting there at the expense of the taxpayers to bring home their high mighty selves, when they are ready to come. The Cabinet is nearly all in Europe travelling at the expense of Uncle Sam. Some forty or more members of Congress are doing the same. They are "inspecting." What? The softest places in which to rusticate for a while. It is estimated that one million dollars will hardly meet the outlay of these junketing expeditions. Well, Uncle Sam is rich.

One of the most foolish acts of the many foolish ones adopted by the General Assembly of Rhode Island was the appropriation of \$5,000 to fight the brewers' battle for them in testing the constitutionality of the prohibition law just adopted by 45 of the 48 states of the Union. The law was passed in the way provided by the Constitution itself and by almost a unanimous vote in every state, and now, for this State alone to set itself up as a partner of the brewers and the liquor dealers in general, is giving Rhode Island a very bad name. The liquor men of the country have raised a fund of over one million dollars to fight prohibition. Why not let them do the fighting? Rhode Island's money could be spent in a far better cause. This is the first time on record when a State has set itself up as a partner of those who desire to break the laws.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The January session of the General Assembly came to a close shortly after one o'clock Thursday morning. Many of the members had left long before that hour, but enough remained to continue the business and wind up the session without going over into another day. Adjournment was therefore reached on the sixty-first day of the session. The closing hours were marked by considerable differences between the two houses, each trying to induce the other to bring out bills that were held in committee.

Two bills in particular caused considerable action. The Wilder milk bill, which passed the Senate, died in the House, and the water pollution bill, which passed the House earlier in the day, remained in the hands of the Senate judiciary committee.

There were no measures of any vast importance passed by this General Assembly. A substantial sum was devoted to State roads, by increasing the special road tax and also by special appropriations, and if this large sum is wisely expended the State will greatly benefit thereby. Some salaries of State officers or employees were raised, but others where more merit existed were allowed to continue at the old figure. The Metropolitan Park Commission was reorganized, but this is a little family affair for Providence County, in which Newport has no interest. The proposed State Memorial for service men died, due largely to a lack of unity as to what form it should take, and this will undoubtedly come up again in the future when plans are better matured.

A number of liquor measures were passed by the General Assembly—among them providing for laying the case before the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision, making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses thereof, and also declaring that 4 per cent beer is not intoxicating. The Rhode Island legislature did not approve the prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution. The Sunday baseball bill, which was passed some weeks ago, was one of the radical measures adopted by this General Assembly.

## THE VICTORY LOAN

The case for the Victory Liberty Loan has been admirably stated by very able publicity writers. We can not say anything new on so thoroughly covered a subject. Yet the Mercury wishes to put every ounce of its influence behind the men who are working for the success of the loan. It hopes with all its heart to see Newport go over the top.

It comes down largely to a matter of individual and community pride. Everyone knows the absolute necessity that this money must be raised. Nearly 2,000,000 men are still in Europe. They must be brought home, they must be supported until they get home. The United States government must pay its bills for munitions and supplies ordered before the close of this war. There is no possible way of escaping these obligations.

If by any possibility this loan should not be taken, the government could raise the high taxes still higher, and settle its bills at once. But most people would regard that as an injury to business and involving much personal inconvenience. The loan, however, will be taken. It is now simply a question whether each individual and each community wants to do its fair share.

The man who can look back on this war and feel that he took his full share of bonds and little more, is going to feel a lot better about it as the years go on. If he showed himself a slacker, he will always feel a bitter regret. Just the same with the community. The place that goes over the top will have something to boast of for many years. But the town that fell down on its apportionment will spread its reputation for low public spirit. The bonds are a splendid investment on the liberals terms offered. The man and the town that fails to take its share will regret it very soon.

## A CHANCE FOR THRIFT

The terms offered for the final issue of Liberty Bonds are so very favorable that anyone with the least spirit of thrift ought to wish to participate. Never again will bond of the United States sell so cheap.

In these times of prosperity and good wages, everyone except the victims of special misfortune, ought to be setting aside some money regularly. The business man should like these bonds for his surplus, because they can be turned into cash so quickly. The rate of interest is so good that they are not likely to fall below par. People with little knowledge of investments should appreciate this issue, because it gives them a good rate without the least risk.

Apart from the other far more weighty reasons, and looked at purely as a business proposition, this loan should sell without difficulty.

Judge Barrows has handed down a rescript in the slander suits of Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis against Ogden Codman, which was heard on demurrer before him some time ago. He holds that words alleged to have been spoken are not actionable without proof of special damage. The rescript is a long one, going into the law and facts of the case at considerable length.

President Wilson is still engaged in upsetting things in Europe. He is now at loggerheads with Italy and refuses to acquiesce in her demands for reparation from Germany. His action is holding up the peace commission and Italy proposes to retire from the Commission and go it alone. The Italian authorities are very bitter towards the President, as well they may be.

Friday morning was the coldest of the month. Thick ice formed on small bodies of water, and it is feared that damage may have been done to some fruits. The spring is very backward, due not only to the cool weather but also to the wet condition of the ground, which has seriously interfered with early ploughing and planting.

The members of Lawton-Warren Post are developing their plans for Memorial Day, which will be along the usual lines. A big parade will be a feature of the day, with Past Commander Jere I. Greene in command of the line, which will include a large number of returned service men.

The politicians solve all public questions by voting to have them investigated, the investigating committees refer them to the next Congress or Legislature, the legislative bodies refer them to the people, and the people refer them back to the politicians.

Connecticut is a very ungallant State. Its Legislature is one of the three out of forty-eight that refused to ratify the prohibition amendment, and now it has refused to grant Presidential suffrage to women.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter King were expected to return from Joliet, Ill., last evening. Dr. Hamilton King will come on for a visit as soon as he is strong enough to stand the journey.

The first crop of the season has arrived this week, but it will probably be some little time before they arrive in commercial quantities.

## BLOCK ISLAND

(From our Regular Correspondent)  
Patriotic Reception and Dance

The foremost social event of the season in which the greatest number of the "smart set" has participated, was held at the Eureka Hotel on Saturday evening in honor of two of Block Island's war heroes, members of the 207th Infantry, who have just returned from nine months' service in France, seven of which were spent in the trenches. They are Abraham L. Payne and John Tunsell, both of whom are recipients of the Croix de Guerre, for distinguished service in action.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie C. Rose were the hosts and they were joined in the festivities by about two hundred of New Shoreham's foremost citizens who were invited guests.

Several patriotic organizations, including the local Chapter of the American Red Cross, were represented and took active part in promoting the success of the affair. The hotel was tastefully decorated with bunting and streamers of the National colors, together with a generous display of the Allied flags. After an informal reception to the boys, a selected musical program was rendered by several local artists of well known repute, followed by dancing in the ballroom until 2:30 a. m. Refreshments were served during the evening by the host and hostess.

The occasion was a memorable one to the Boys and a fitting tribute in recognition of the fortitude and valor displayed on the field of action by two of Block Island's respected citizens, who unreluctantly followed their flag to victory for Humanity with honor to themselves and to their native land.

## Easter Concert

A very successful and pleasing Easter concert was given by the children and a few of the grown-ups at the West Side Baptist church last Sunday evening. The platform was very tastefully decorated with Easter lilies interspersed with a profuse display of ferns and potted plants of various species, making altogether a most pleasing background for the exercises which were in part as follows:

## Voluntary

## Singing—Congregation

## Prayer—By Alva Crandall, Supt. of Schools

## Recitation—Miss Mabel Dunn

## Recitation—Miss Priscilla Pierce

## Recitation—Miss Lily May Rose

## Recitation—Albert Gooley

## Recitation—Lewis Dunn

## Singing—Mabreth Mott

## Recitation—Carnes Dunn

## Recitation—Frederick Jones

## Address—Miss Rachel Ball

## Recitation—Girdner King

## Recitation—Charles Allen, Jr.

## Singing—Congregation

## Address—Miss Gladys Smith

## Recitation—Carlos Sprague

## Recitation—John Smith

## Recitation—Franklin Alves

## Singing—Miss Mabel Dunn

## Recitation—Miss Ethel Mott

## Address—Mrs. Albert T. Mitchell

## Singing—Mrs. Frank Allen and Miss Rhoda Sprague

## Remarks—By Superintendent

## Voluntary and Offering

## Dialogue—Easter Hints

## By Ethel Allen, Gladys Smith and Mabel Dunn

## Singing—Congregation

## Orders More Ink

The town clerk, Edward P. Chapman, who is also by virtue of his office official recorder of births, and a man of forethought, has shot out an SOS pleading for a quick shipment of "more ink."

Miss Mildred Willis of Newport is visiting her sister, Miss Rubie Willis, at the New Harbor.

## Some Hen!

Mr. Charles Neguss, the local Undertaker and Funeral Director, killed a fatted hen the other day and in the process of dissection removed from within the carcase no less than nine hard shell eggs, which he states authoritatively is a world's record.

State Colleges and Poultry Societies please take notice.

Note—Mr. Neguss personally stands behind the above statement.

## Personal Notes

Captain Osswell Littlefield of the Sandy Point Coast Guard Station, and Mrs. Littlefield announce the arrival of a bouncing boy, nine pounds avoirdupois.

Miss Bessie Wirching, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wirching, of Princeton avenue, Providence, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dodge for the week end.

Miss Emma Rose and Mrs. C. Elmer Dodge entertained at the Checker Club Saturday evening at an informal social and whisky. Miss Rubie Willis and Mr. John McDonald carried the honors for the session at whisky.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Payne, of the Spring House arrived on Thursday from Punta Gorda, Florida, where Mr. Payne is engaged in the hotel business in winter.

A representative of the Monhigan Steamship Co. of New York, who is also understood to be a marine broker, arrived on the Juliette Sunday afternoon on important official business with some of the town fathers, the nature of which is a dark secret.

The Arnold Dodge Hawaiian Orchestra gave a sacred concert Sunday evening at the home of Mr. Lincoln Payne. Admission was by invitation only.

Jerry Littlefield and Lewis Smith have returned from Mystic, Conn., where they have been staying the past two weeks, having their boat overhauled and painted.

Joseph Martin, a veteran of the world war, returned to the Island Tuesday, after spending a few days at Camp Devens looking up a comrade who arrived on the Patricia in Boston last week.

Capt. Osswell Littlefield has been detailed to tour the Coast Guard Stations of the Third District in behalf of the Fifth Liberty Loan Drive. He left Tuesday afternoon on the "Mary E."

The New Shoreham Prohibition League met at the home of Allen Littlefield Wednesday night to consider the enforcement of the Bone-Dry law in conjunction with the Temperance Societies proposed assistance.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Bacheller have returned from Florida.



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1919.

Last bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross continent April 21 to 25 and 26 to 30, storm waves 22 to 26 and 27 to May 1, cool waves 23 to 27 and 28 to May 2. These storms will include weather events from April 21 to May 2 and will be of greater than usual force. Temperatures will average above normal and rainfall below. The storms will be most severe on the north Atlantic, along the European steamship route about April 30. Frost are expected farther south than usual near May 2.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about May 1, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of the Rockies by close of May 2, plains sections 3, median 40, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, eastern sections 5, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about May 6.

This will be one of three greatest storms in May. Temperatures will reach high points and following them the frosts will go farther south than usual. Rainfall will increase a little in a general way but I expect May rain to be about normal in southeastern states, decreasing toward northern Alberta, altogether below the average of May. A great croptopper change will occur about June 1. The other two greatest storms of May will occur noon 16 and 29. Look out for a cold spell 11 to 18 of May.

Farmers of the Spring wheat sections are now, and should be, very interested about wheat. One feature of cropweather, more than any other, determines what and when to plant and sow in the northern spring wheat sections. That is the amount of moisture frozen in your soil last Fall. If you do not understand this matter you should write me, as my article on that subject is too long for these bulletins.

The time to plant cotton should be governed by the late Spring frosts and whether the principal rains will be after or before first of June. Winter wheat sowing should always be governed by what parts of the cropweather year will get most or least rain.

After settling the affairs of 1,000,000 people, it will be some coming down to Mr. Wilson to have to return and listen to the rival claimants for the postmastership of Lonesomehurst.

There is considerable scarlet fever at the Training Station as well as in the city. It is intended to have few large gatherings of service men in the city until the outbreak is over.

The fact that the majority of voters know nothing what their congressmen are doing, does not prove that they can't give an accurate record of a lot of the league ball players.

If those pesky officials down to Washington don't get busy soon, the Congressional Record won't get here in time to lay under the hall carpet.

It is almost impossible to hire any work done about the place, but if you want any jobs bossed you can get all the help you want.

## PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Miss Annie R. Almy of New York has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Almy of Union street.

Mrs. John L. Simmons, who has been seriously ill with influenza, is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Thurston of Newport, where she will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Harold Edmondson, who went to Washington as a delegate to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has returned. Mrs. Edmondson represented the Colonel William Barton Chapter.

As Mr. Ralph Rogers, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the Torpedo Station, was riding near Oakland Farm on a motorcycle Monday his machine skidded and he was thrown to the ground. He was carried to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., where he received first aid. Then the ambulance was called and he was taken to the Newport Hospital. He is suffering from a broken collar bone, a bad scalp wound and other injuries. He is reported as resting comfortably.

## Deaths.

In this city, 18th inst., Ellen, widow of Edward Wilson.

In this city, 19th inst., Margaret R., daughter of Edward C. Thomas, Jr., aged 10 years, 3 months.

In this city, 20th inst., Annie L., wife of William H. Matthews.

In this city, 21st inst., Emily B., daughter of the late Henry and Lydia M. Barker.

In this city, 22d inst., Timothy Aloysius son of Michael J. and Mary Sullivan, aged 6 months.

In this city,

# VIENNA'S REDS TAKE CONTROL

Government to Keep Present Name, but Will Be Bolshevik in Aim.

## ORDER IS NOW MAINTAINED.

Allied Envoy Warns That Food Will Cease Unless City Remains Quiet. Believe a Few Troops Would Halt Inflow from Moscow.

Vienna.—Control of Vienna has been taken over by the Soldiers' Council. Quiet prevails but communizing of the property of those unable to resist has begun. It is possible there will be no change in the name of the government but it will be Bolshevik in purpose.

The situation is much the same as it was at Budapest a few hours after the Radicals took control. The policing of the city has been taken over by the Volkswehr. The parliament building is now occupied by two battalions of soldiers after representatives of the Soldiers' Council had placed 5,000 men at the government's disposal with the understanding that the police would be dispersed.

The soldiers are commanded by Col. Stoessel Wimmer, who takes orders from the Soldiers' Council, which is either Socialist or Communistic.

Col. Cunningham, in the name of the Allies, has issued a proclamation declaring that if there are further disturbances the food supply will be cut off. For that reason serious trouble is unlikely.

Men familiar with the situation still contend it would be easy to handle the situation through limited occupation by allied troops and also through the guarding of the frontiers of Poland and the Ukraine. They assert that with the help of Gen. Petlura's forces the hordes from Moscow thus could be kept out.

Two demonstrations were started during the week, the outgrowth of several Communist meetings, which were lightly attended by Austrians. One of these meetings took place at the War Office, when the Austrian Republican flag of red and white was pulled down by a small crowd and a red flag run up in its place.

It is significant that the outbreak happened at the time of the visit of Joseph Pogany, reputed to be the ruling chief of the Hungarian Communist Government, and other Hungarian officials, who are said to realize that it will be impossible for their plan to succeed unless with Austrian aid.

Pogany gave out a locally printed interview in which he declared the Americans favored the Bolsheviks.

He pointed out that the Americans already had furnished food to Budapest, but did not state that the food was sold by the Americans to the Karolyi government, or that in view of having received the money they delivered the goods, notwithstanding the existence of the Communist government.

A few thousand Italian soldiers are at Wienerneustadt, in the outskirts of Vienna. All Italian and French officers have been ordered to remain in their rooms.

An armed Socialist movement has made considerable progress. All workmen and store clerks are joining the labor unions, and many alarming reports are about as to what is likely to happen. It is expected that the government will gradually drift toward communism, though retaining the name of a democratic republic. A decree will be published shortly fixing property one-third of its value, in the hope of replenishing the treasury without nationalizing property.

Plane Falls; Two Killed.

Paris.—An airship carrying mail from Strasbourg to Paris fell near St. Didier. Two of the crew were burned to death and a third was seriously injured. The mail matter carried by the airship was destroyed.

## PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

President Wilson, backed by the American peace delegation, refuses to recognize the treaty of London or to deliver Fiume to Italy. The Italian premier and foreign minister fail to attend the last session of the Council of Four, at which Mr. Wilson was present.

The Council of Four soon will decide whether the text of the peace treaty will be made public when it is handed to the Germans. Arrangements can be made to cable its 100,000 words in four hours.

President Wilson decided not to hold the George Washington at Brest.

Great Britain is relieved by the summoning of the Germans to Paris to sign the treaty, about which the newspapers are eagerly speculating and on which will depend the fate of the Lloyd George cabinet as well as that of Germany.

Tokyo newspapers regret the failure of the racial equality clause before the peace congress and urge the Japanese delegates to leave Paris.

American troops on the Archangel front in Russia have suffered 534 casualties since they landed last September. Of these 196 were killed or died of disease and 43 are missing.

Frederick S. Clark of North Billerica, Mass., ranked highest of the 116 enlisted graduate from the Officers' Material School at Harvard last week. He is a Harvard graduate, class of 1914. President Lowell, Admiral Wood and Captain Hourigan were speakers at the exercises held in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Mass.

## MARLBOROUGH DUCHESS.

English Peeress Is Elected to Office.



## ACCEPT ALLIES' PARLEY TERMS

Germany Will Do as Entente Dictates When Big Conference Convenes.

### WILL SEND 75 DELEGATES.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister, Chief of Commission—Discussion Limited to Best Means of Paying Up.

Paris.—Germany has notified the allies that she accepts all the allied conditions respecting the Versailles Congress.

Germany will send the following delegates to the Versailles Congress with full powers to negotiate:

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister; Herr Lansberg, secretary for publicity, art and literature; Dr. Theodore Melchior, general manager of the Warburg Bank; Herr Lehner, president of the Prussian Assembly and of the National Soviet Congress; Herr Eisberg, minister of posts and telegraphs, and Herr Schnecking.

In all, the German party will number seventy-five.

Marshal Foch was so informed according to official announcement.

Though the peace conference apparently was taken by surprise by the announcement of Germany's intention to send a small delegation to Versailles to receive the text of the treaty, the plan is really old, as Berlin and Vienna dispatches more than a month ago indicated.

The determination of the German foreign office was based upon misapprehension of the program for the initial meeting of the German plenipotentiaries with the representatives of the peace conference. It had been understood through press statements that at the first meeting the German delegates would merely be handed the text of the treaty, but would not be permitted to discuss its terms and would be sent back to Germany to confer with the government and the national assembly, returning after a stipulated interval to Versailles for the actual discussions.

Under the circumstances, as Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister explained, the German government considered it unnecessary to send the entire peace delegation—something more than 100, headed by six plenipotentiaries—to Versailles merely to receive the draft and return to Berlin with it, and would, therefore, send a smaller delegation and later proceed to Versailles for the actual discussions and the signature of the treaty.

The German government then formally inquired through the armistice commission regarding the program, and on the basis of the reply seemingly determined upon the dispatch of the smaller delegation.

Meanwhile, however, the plans and program of the council of four for discussions with the Germans had been altered, in so small degree apparently, on account of the fact that it was found a physical impossibility since the instructions to appear on April 25 were sent to the German delegates to have the actual text of the proposed treaty ready by that date. This would necessitate communicating the determinations of the allied and associated governments to a certain extent in outline or in less formal shape than the definite text.

For this purpose the presence of the plenipotentiaries charged with the peace negotiations was imperative, quite apart from the point of prestige that plenipotentiaries of the allied and associated powers could only meet with German representatives of equal rank and dignity.

AUSTRALIA HAS MUCH GRAIN.

Melbourne.—Government reports show that virtually 40 per cent. of the more than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in Australia in the last three seasons is still in stock.

### PALMER PREPARES "DRY" DRIVE.

Will Use Special Agents Released From War Work.

Washington.—Early in the special session of Congress, deficiency estimate for enforcement of the wartime prohibition law will be asked by the department of justice.

While the department of justice has a number of special agents employed for war purposes, no funds from which to pay them will be available after July 1 and it will be necessary to have a special appropriation to retain them.

### ARGENTINA HOLDS RED AGENT.

Chinn Not Allowed to Land and Will Be Sent Back.

Buenos Aires.—Edmundo Chinn, self-styled representative of the Russian Soviet government, who early this month was prevented by the Brazilian authorities from landing at Rio Janeiro and who found the bars raised against him when he arrived at this port, is being held here under strict guard aboard the Dutch steamer Gelin, which will take him back to Europe in a few days.

Colonel Frank M. Hume, commander of the 103d Regiment of the 26th Division, is being boomed at Lewiston, Me., for the Republican nomination for Governor for 1920. Colonel Hume was one of the 26th Division officers who were sent to Eliot for "reclassification" and who were later restored to their commands.

## VISCOUNT JELLINE.

Famous British Tar Coming to America.



Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former commander in chief of the British grand fleet, who has started on a trip to the Far East and North America.

## WORLD-WIDE CHILD WELFARE CAMPAIGN

Given First Place in Red Cross Peace Program on Recommendation of Eminent Specialists.

Paris.—(By Cable).—A world wide child welfare campaign to be given first place in the international peace program of the Red Cross is the recommendation of the group of eminent children specialists attending the Cannes conference, at which the groundwork for extending Red Cross activities through the world is being laid. Regardless of racial or national jealousies and prejudices the sympathies of all peoples are international concerning children, declared Dr. Anna P. Lucas of the University of California in expressing the sentiment of the conference.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt of New York presented a report from the Section on Child Welfare, designed to secure equality of opportunity for every child of every country and of whatever social condition. The immediate and active program of child welfare work recommended to offset the abnormal sickness and death rate resulting from the war includes the education of prospective parents, the welfare of expectant mothers, obstetrical and other assistance, nursery supervision, including health studies in the schools; recurring physical examination of school children and detailed health records, special attention to subnormal children and universal age limits and close physical supervision of child labor.

The children specialists participating in this phase of the conference, in addition to Dr. Holt and Dr. Lucas, are Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill, director of child welfare of Pennsylvania; Dr. Fritzi B. Talbot, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, for the United States; Sir Arthur Newsholme, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland; Dr. Maurice Peltz, Professor Pillard, for France; Dr. Francesco Valagussa and Col. Cesare Baduel, for Italy, and Dr. Kuboshima, for Japan.

### FIVE-CENT BREAD FAR OFF.

Barnes Says World Wheat Supply Precludes Drop in Price.

New York.—Five cent bread is still a long way off, according to Julius Barnes, named by President Wilson as United States Wheat Director to handle the 1919 wheat crop under the law guaranteeing the farmer a minimum of \$2.26 a bushel for wheat.

Because of the heavy demand, Mr. Barnes said wheat is now selling at from 12 to 35 cents a bushel above the guaranteed price at various points in the interior. Little is left of last year's crop, he said, and export demands are increasing.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PETROGRAD.—Paul Milukoff tells Herman Bernstein the best hope of Russia lies in the recognition of loyal Russia by the allies. He declares the wreck of the empire is due to two allied Socialists—Arthur Henderson of England and Albert Thomas of France.

PARIS.—Communists in Vienna apparently have failed in their attempt to seize control of the government, and Hungarian emissaries who tried to set up Red rule are being arrested.

WASHINGTON.—Department of agriculture reports a shortage of sugar beet seed may be serious in 1921.

CAIRO.—Bolshevism is spreading in Egypt and menaces the entire northeast. An unofficial Soviet is maintaining order in the city and the populace is highly excited.

NEW YORK.—In a tremendous ovation that proved overwhelming to Colonel Donovan and Chaplain Duffy, the greater part of the old Sixty-ninth Infantry is welcomed back to New York.

PARIS.—Jules Vedrines, noted aviator, who won many aerial prizes and who landed successfully recently on the roof of a building in his airplane, is killed by a fall in France.

Representatives of Worcester county manufacturing interests recently appealed to Gov. Coolidge to veto the bill for a 48-hour working week for women and children. The Governor who is reported as favorable to the bill, received a delegation, heard the stories and reserved decision.

## PIMPLES BURNED AND ITCHED

On Face, In Blotches, Seemed Would Go Crazy, Unable to Sleep Well.

"My face broke out with big red pimples that were hard. They festered and came to a head and were in blotches. They burned and itched and the more I scratched the worse they would get. It seemed that I would go crazy. I was not able to sleep well at night."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, so I got them. They afforded relief in two or three days and I was healed in two weeks." (Signed) Chas. W. Pirkham, care of Ward Brothers, Buzzards Bay, Mass., Sept. 29, 1918.

### Keep Your Skin Clear Scalp Clean, Hands Soft

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify, Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, have been most successful in preserving clear skins, clean scalps, and good hair, as well as preventing little skin troubles becoming great ones. Use no other for toilet purposes than Cuticura.

"I am sending the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Soap and Ointment to you. Send me a dime and I will send you a sample free by mail address: 'Cuticura, Dept. S., Boston.'

## NOTICE

### TO TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

Provision for the adjustment of our subscribers' accounts in connection with the failure of service is contained in the "Terms and Conditions of Contract" as published in the telephone directory as follows: "FAILURE OF SERVICE. For any complete failure of exchange service continued more than twenty-four hours and brought to the notice of the company in writing within ten days, the company will make a pro-rata abatement of charge or guarantee."

The requirement of written notice within ten days will be waived in connection with the recent interruption of service; but on account of the short time involved, it may be impossible to provide for the proper adjustment in the bills rendered for May service, in which case adjustments will be included in the bills rendered for June service,

**Providence Telephone Company,**

CHARLES T. HOWARD, Vice President.

## THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

April 17, 1919      April 17, 1918      Increase

Deposits:

\$10,911,319.14    \$10,523,642.68    \$387,676.46

Surplus:

1,170,845.74    1,116,930.70    53,915.04

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer

## Stop Beating

Wear you out as well as the Carpets and Rugs. Get a real good vacuum sweeper, one that will take up the dirt with just a gentle shove.

\$5.98

## Take a Peek

### Into Our Bridal Chamber

In a quiet corner of our first floor, the sweetest little arrangement you ever gazed upon. The room itself is done in white enamel with dainty hangings and rugs to harmonize. The furnishings are complete of soft brown mahogany. Queen Anne period. It will give you an excellent idea of the kind of home our furniture always makes.

## TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St.,      Newport, R. I.

## Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the tremendous task that we have before us has been completed. There is much for every one to do. Many who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve and save.

Your account is invited.

4 per cent interest Paid on Participation Accounts

## INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw interest from November 1st.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

RO CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

## EXTENSION WORK OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE

Next to the armies and munitions sent abroad, our country's biggest contribution to the winning of the world war was vigorous work to Europe's call for more food.

Splendid and effective work was done by the Food Administration, Council of Defense, Agricultural Organizations, Women's Organizations, etc., but the biggest single factor in securing this increased food supply (excepting the farmers who produced and the housewives who conserved) was the extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on by the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Colleges and Farm Bureaus through their teachers and demonstrators located in every state and in nearly every county in every state in the union.

The war is over and Federal war appropriations, which in many of the states, and notably in Rhode Island, largely supported this work, have been repealed.

The war emergency has passed, but not the food emergency. Food costs from twenty to one hundred and fifty per cent. more than before the war. The workers and producers of the country, whose margin of saving above their necessary outlays of living expenses is small, are asking for higher wages to meet the high cost of living. A period of high prices is upon us. To secure a return to normal prices we must first of all continue to practice the most rigid economy in the production, distribution and use of food. We must safeguard the farmer so that he can secure reasonable returns; otherwise, he will not produce. Now that the war is over, patriotism will no longer spur him on as much as it did. We must also aid the housewife to continue saving of food; for aside from our own needs there are millions to feed abroad and according to Mr. Hoover not enough food to adequately supply everyone.

As during the war, extension work in agriculture and home economics will be the most effective single agency in stimulating economic production, distribution and conservation of food. Federal appropriations for maintaining the most essential features of the work are pending, but the states are in the future expected to bear at least an equal share of the cost. Unfortunately, also, for Rhode Island, the federal funds are to be distributed on the basis established by the Smith Lever Act which is decidedly unfair to the Southern New England and other densely populated states. Additions allotted to Rhode Island will, therefore, probably not amount to more than about one-tenth of the emergency appropriation which the state has received during the past two years.

During the past year, the extension work in Rhode Island has saved producers and consumers several hundred thousands of dollars. For instance, producers and consumers in one county are better off to the extent of nearly one hundred thousand dollars through one item of work initiated by a county agent. One-fourth of the women who were instructed in the cold-pack method of home canning originated by the United States Department of Agriculture, reported having canned fruits and vegetables valued, according to prevalent retail prices, at about fifty-five thousand dollars. If the other three-fourths of the women who received the instruction, conserved by canning at the same rate, there is a saving of food in this item alone (which is only a part of the home economics work) amounting in round numbers to two hundred thousand dollars. Boys' and Girls' canning, garden and other clubs produced or conserved food, as our reports show, valued on the basis of prevailing retail prices of products, at approximately two hundred thousand dollars. Records showing these data and a good many others are on file at the Extension offices of the State Colleges for the perusal of anyone who wishes still further to investigate the results of this work.

A very large share of this work has been supported by the federal emergency appropriations allotted to the state and amounting to about twenty thousand dollars. We have developed an effective organization for extension teaching and demonstration similar to those in other states and have a corps of workers which we believe is equal to any in the country receiving similar wages although we have lost several of our best workers through enlistment, entrance into other war work, or employment in other states at higher wages, or in work supported by more permanent funds.

The present indications are that we will probably have to abandon some of the work which we feel is greatly needed, especially that which has to do with the conservation of food, and discharge some very excellent workers, but we are hoping that we can secure enough funds from state appropriations to enable us to accept Federal funds and maintain the most essential lines of work in our extension organization. These State appropriations are embodied first, in an item of two thousand dollars asked for among other appropriations by the Rhode Island State College in a resolution now in the General Assembly. This item, like all others in the same resolution, has been scaled down to the very lowest possible figure, and will be used to defray expenses of supervision in club work and home economics at the College and as a necessary offset for a like sum available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; second, in an additional appropriation of \$3,500 asked for by the Farm Bureaus, a sum also much smaller than it should be as compared with appropriations in other states, which will enable these organizations to accept funds amounting to from three thousand to four thousand dollars, set aside from regular funds of the Federal Department of Agriculture to help defray expenses for County Agent and home economics work, provided sufficient additional state and local funds are available to maintain the work.

## EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE THROUGH COUNTY AGENTS AND FARM BUREAUS

## What is the Farm Bureau Plan?

The purpose of the Farm Bureau plan is to establish in every county or district within reasonable reach of all who want information on agriculture or home economics a center of practical education closely connected with the people on their farms and in their homes and to provide an organi-

ation vitally interested in and well acquainted with local problems in cooperation with which the United States Department of Agriculture and the State College can employ thoroughly trained demonstrators and organizers of better methods in agriculture and home economics.

## What Have the Farm Bureaus and County Agents Accomplished?

The Farm Bureaus and their County Agents were largely responsible for the prompt response of the American farmer to the recent call for food, and their service in this respect as well as in food conservation, cannot possibly be adequately measured in dollars and cents. Neither can their educational work in times of peace be fully measured by this standard any more than can the education we get in our public schools. However, it may be of interest to call attention to the money value in one or two items

## Money Value of Work

The first county agent employed in Rhode Island conducted a silo campaign and over forty silos were built in his district in one year. It is estimated that a silo will save in feed outlay from \$50 to \$100 per year, and it would be reasonable, therefore, to place the annual returns to farmers from these forty silos at approximately \$2,500. The total addition to property value was not less than \$8,000. Three years ago the State Extension Service helped organize a Dairy Association in Newport County. When, after a diphtheria epidemic, a call came from the city of Newport for a better milk supply, this organization guided by the county agent and specialists from the College and U. S. Department of Agriculture, established a co-operative milk distributing plant. A verbal report from the manager in December, 1918, indicated that the plant had distributed during the six months preceding at the rate of from seven thousand to eleven thousand quarts daily with an estimated average of eight thousand quarts. This was sold to consumers at a saving, according to prices in neighboring cities, amounting to over fifty thousand dollars per year. The farmers received a price for their milk which netted them at the rate of approximately thirty thousand dollars more per year than farmers in New York were receiving at that time. In addition, the farmers saved in cost of distribution over ten thousand dollars. Better methods of feeding live stock through the use of balanced rations and also through the elimination of "boarder" cows saved the farmers additional expense, so that it is reasonably estimated that the Farm Bureau and this Dairy Association are the means of saving farmers and milk consumers nearly one hundred thousand dollars per year. An interesting fact in this connection is that the milk distribution of private plants has also increased over what it was previous to the establishment of up-to-date methods introduced in the Dairyman's Association. This may be accounted for by the better quality of milk sold and the campaigns conducted by the Extension Service and the farm bureaus to teach people that milk is one of our cheaper as well as one of the necessary foods.

During the year 1918, Rhode Island farmers supplied, through the Seed Stocks Committee of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Farm Bureaus, to Western farmers whose seed corn was destroyed by frost, seed corn to the value of \$7,225, a transaction which was profitable to the Rhode Island farmers and of immense value to the Western farmers and the food consuming public.

## Few of the Other Activities of County Agents

County Agents in Rhode Island helped 102 farmers use balanced rations for their cows; 13 farmers to plan crop rotations; 67 farmers to use lime; 190 farmers to secure and use a simple farm account book; and 63 farmers were assisted in securing labor through the Board of Agriculture and other agencies. County Agents have secured the introduction into the State of 48 registered cows and ten registered bulls. There is a distinct improvement in the dairy work of the State as a result of this work. In a State where the average cow at the present time does not pay her board, the value of this work can hardly be overestimated. Personal calls on the agents in their offices were made by 2,916 people and 5,382 called for information over the telephone. Agents answered 4,719 individual letters; sent out 10,355 circular letters of information; made 1,208 farm visits and assisted 2,845 home gardeners.

The above are only a few of the items of the various activities of the farm bureaus and county agents and of the work accomplished. Further information on this subject can be obtained from reports filed in the farm bureau offices and at the Extension Office of the State College.

## EXTENSION WORK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Club Projects

During the past year boys and girls have been interested in the following club projects: Gardening, canning, poultry, corn, pigs, potatoes, baking, cooking, sewing, handicraft, rabbits, pigeons. A few have been interested in sheep, goats, calves, bees, guinea pigs, and ducks.

Gardening, Canning and Poultry were the most popular clubs as in former years. This is due to the fact that more time has been given to these projects. There is a growing interest in Live Stock projects and in the Sewing, Baking and Cooking Clubs.

In the Canning clubs, 3063 members reported over 72,900 quarts of products conserved during the year.

In the Poultry project 310 members reported the management of 6030 birds, 7,194 chicks hatched, and 21,675 dozen eggs produced.

## Club Work Education

Club work does not compete with the farmers. It helps the farmers in many ways. The production and conservation of food by boys and girls is incidental to the main purpose of the Club work.

The real purpose of Club work is education. It teaches that agriculture and home making are fundamental interests in all education.

Activities such as gardening, canning, baking and sewing at home, when encouraged by the parents, help boys and girls to recognize the home as the most important unit in our social structure. Club work encourages thrift and industry, trains in co-operative efforts and provides a motive for individual and group achievements.

Club work interests the farmer

boys in agriculture and country life and is the most effective means of keeping the young people interested in the farm. To the city boys and girls it provides a constructive program of work and recreation for many leisure hours out of school. Through the actual work of producing and conserving food they learn to appreciate the farmer and his business and to understand more fully how dependent all peoples are upon prosperous agricultural conditions.

## EXTENSION WORK IN HOME ECONOMICS THROUGH HOME ECONOMICS DEMONSTRATORS AND FARM BUREAUS.

The real value of Home Economics work to the women of Rhode Island can never be fully measured in dollars and cents. The following results selected from their many activities may give just a slight idea of what may be accomplished by the Home Demonstration Agents employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State College and Farm Bureaus.

Over 25,000 women were reached; these in turn passed the information which they received on to their neighbors and friends.

Eighty-five women who volunteered to work without pay received special training in the "Cold Pack Method" of canning so that they could give instructions in this branch as well as the Home Demonstration agents.

Nearly \$50,000 were saved as a result of the canning work of those who were instructed by all workers and who sent in reports of work done. Three-fourths of the women instructed did not send in reports, but we may assume that many of them, if not all, did equally well.

The instruction in clothing met a great need. Dresses, hats, suits, coats, etc., were remodeled, renovated, and practically made as serviceable as when new.

From the work accomplished in connection with six lessons in sowing and remodeling during the present winter at a number of places, the women of Jamestown saved \$205.00; the women in Lorraine district (Pawtucket) \$148.00; the women in Little Rock \$233.00; the women in Chepachet \$112.00. Total value of this work done in classes for a period of 2½ months was approximately \$2,000.00. This work encouraged the women to continue making "Made-overs from Leftovers" even though the Home Demonstration Agent left the community to start work in another part of the State;

During the year 1918 nine hundred lectures and demonstrations were given; 1,717 home visits were made, and over 40,000 leaflets and bulletins were distributed.

## BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Experts from Washington to be at Club Leaders' Training School

Mr. T. J. Newbill and Miss Grace Goodpasture from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will be present at the Club Leaders' Training School at the State Normal School, Providence, from Wednesday, April 23d to Saturday, April 26th. Mr. Newbill will take up matters concerning the organization of Club work, while Miss Goodpasture will especially emphasize the Baking and Cooking Club work, and will give demonstrations. Demonstrations in Canning and Drying will also be provided.

The sessions will be held Wednesday evening, Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening, and Saturday morning and afternoon. Each session will furnish an interesting program with prominent speakers. Club leaders and all others who are interested in the development of Club work, should aim to attend one or more of these sessions, if possible. The program for the opening session Wednesday evening will be as follows:

Presiding Officer: Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Public Schools.

7.15 p. m.—Songs.

7.30 p. m.—The Purpose of Club Leaders' Training School; Hon. Walter E. Ranger.

7.45 p. m.—The Cities' Interest in Club Work; Hon. Joseph H. Gainer, Mayor of Providence.

8.00 p. m.—The Grange's Interest in Club Work; Hon. Sayles B. Steere, Master State Grange.

8.15 p. m.—The Bankers' Interest in Club Work; Hon. Charles T. Holland, President Plymouth Co. Trust, Brockton, Mass.

8.30 p. m.—The State's Interest in Club Work; Dr. Howard Edwards, President Rhode Island State College.

8.45 p. m.—Club Work Training and the Home; Mrs. Mary E. W. Root, Providence Public Library.

9.00 p. m.—Canning Demonstration, Providence Team Leader, Miss Charlotte E. Caffrey.

9.15 p. m.—Educators' Interest in Club Work; Superintendent J. R. D. Oldham, East Providence.

9.30 p. m.—The Nation's Interest in Club Work; T. J. Newbill, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

9.45 p. m.—Announcements, Songs, Adjournment.

## Lincoln Holds Garden Exercises

At the Albion Grammar School last week, the League of Improvement Societies awarded the banner to the pupils of the Albion School for maintaining the best school garden in the State last year. Achievement badges offered by the State Board of Agriculture to the Club members completing the year's work in Gardening, Canning and other projects, were awarded to Miss Anna J. Griffiths. Suitable exercises consisting of songs, recitations, etc., were given by the pupils under the direction of Principal Miss Galvin, and her assistants. Superintendent of Schools John L. Smith presided and encouraged the boys and girls, teachers and parents in the community, to keep up the good work which they had been doing during the last year, and by all working together, winning the State banner for their School Garden again in 1918.

Mr. Arnold B. Chace of the Valley Falls Co., and Superintendent Ernestine also spoke and offered to assist boys and girls in the schools in every way possible in making their Club work a success in the community during the coming year.

Tiverton Has Model Hot School Lunch

The Hot School Lunch installed at the Osborne School, Tiverton, by Superintendent of Schools Grace M. Coyne, is proving a great success. The hot soup, or other hot dish, is served each noon under the direction of the

teachers, Grace M. O'Neill and Mary Quirk. Convenient equipment for cutting the meal and sanitary dishes for pupils, were furnished by the school committee. Recently Home Demonstration Agents from Providence, Newport and Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureaus, visited the school with Superintendent Coyne.

## Woonsocket Club Organized

Superintendent of Schools Wendell A. Mowry, and principals of the Woonsocket schools are encouraging boys and girls to engage in some useful agricultural work at their homes this season. Those who are interested in taking up Garden, Poultry or other work will also receive assistance from the Extension service, State College, and the United States Department of Agriculture. A large number of boys and girls in the High School and the Grammar School have already signed their intention of taking up the Club Work this year.

## Pawtucket Club Organized

Superintendent of Schools Frank O. Draper of Pawtucket, and the principals of the Pawtucket schools have encouraged the boys and girls to take up Club Work again this year. Good enrollments have already been sent in from several of these schools. Garden, Canning and Poultry Club Work have aroused the most interest. A meeting of the Pawtucket Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club members was held at the Public Library last Wednesday. Mr. Copeland, Principal Samuel Slater School, and Mr. D. J. Lambert, Poultry Club Leader, were present to give suggestions and answer questions about poultry raising.

## POLITICALMASTER-GENERAL LING

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

In those remote days when we had a mail service and when you sent a letter confident that it would get there, railroads had the privilege of forwarding their own railroad business letters and documents on their own trains without payment of postage. The privilege was restricted to each individual company. It was not interlocking. No company was permitted to send postage-free letters and parcels beyond its own lines.

Then came the McAdoo epoch. With some few inconsequential exceptions, all railroad lines became one co-ordinated Government line. That gave the Railroad Administration a chance to get letters delivered from one end of the country to the other in spite of the wrecked mail service.

Furthermore, it enabled the Railroad Administration to lift some \$2,000,000 of its proper deficit from its own shoulders and dump it on the Politicalmaster-General's mail service scrap heap. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports show that when we had railroad and mail services, the railroads used to buy about \$2,000,000 worth of postage stamps annually.

It was not the mere money saving, though, which moved the railroads to inaugurate their own mail service. Economy had nothing to do with it. The railroads personally conducted their own mail service because they wanted their letters to get there. So a lot of other business men and business concerns, for that matter.

But these last are mere people—the ones who furnish the money. The railroads are the Government. So is the Politicalmaster-General. The Government, and we cannot escape the unpleasant suggestion that the Railroad Administration hardly played fair with Mr. Burleson when it took all the railroad postage stamp business away from him bodily—and he busily engaged at the time in annexing and confiscating cable, telephone and telegraph lines and conducting running battles with the owners thereof, and with most of the employees under his administration!

Not that the railroads got away with the postage stamps without the little bill that is stacking up. Wait until you get the Paris Houses—White and Colonel—bills, to say nothing of the State, War and Navy Secretariat costs of administration from Paris! Then, probably, we shall begin to get into real money. For instance, we have taken over the entire Hotel Crillon, velvet upholstered furniture and all. The Crillon used to have the reputation of being about the most expensive hotel in Paris, and it lived up to it. In addition to six months or so rent of the entire plant, plus supplies and maintenance, the intimation now is that we will have a wear and tear bill to pay big enough to refurbish the house from cellar to garret.

And that again is only a negligible item in the grand total. Oh well, you cannot expect to transport and maintain the Government of the United States over seas for half a year without paying for it. Charge it up to the high cost of keeping us out of peace for six or seven months after the war is ended and let it go at that.

## AMERICANS FIRST

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

When Chancellor Day last week offered a resolution to the New York Methodist Episcopal conference lamenting that the attention of the world is being turned to the prevention of future wars, while peace adjustment waits, "with the common foe becoming more arrogant and the problems of the nations which united for freedom becoming more complexed by the delay," one of the members protested that it was a covert attack upon the President. Whereupon the sturdy American Chancellor raised his voice and said:

"I very studiously kept the name of President Wilson out of the report. But if the brother who has spoken infers that there is criticism of him between the lines I will not apologize."

"I am at liberty to criticize the President or any other official of the Government, and if that is not possible, then we would be drifting to a condition far worse than that which existed in autocratic Germany."

"If you think there is criticism of President Wilson between the lines, I will say to you that I had a right to write the line in. I do not agree with President Wilson. I believe he has usurped the power of other branches of the Government and has overlooked some of the rights of the people."

"The report," said the newspapers, "was adopted by an overwhelming majority."

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"She sings like a bird!"

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DEMOCRACY OF LABOR IS FA-  
VORED BY TAFTSpeaks Out for Collective Bargaining  
Between Employer and Employee

By Snell Smith

Washington, April 25.—Former President William H. Taft's pronouncement in favor of the needs of the democracy of labor and his appeal to employers to heed its just wants has met with general approval on the part of the Republican members of Congress, and by some of them is placed in importance beside the achievement of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, in incorporating the Clayton anti-trust law—the declaration that labor is not a commodity or article of commerce.

Taft's statement is in line with his praise of President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, for holding labor in the right line during the war with Germany. Gompers said upon his return from Europe that "in theory Bolshevism is an impossibility; in fact, if it were put into operation it would mean the decadence or perversion of the civilization of our time." He reported the fact that the first of the demands of labor put forward at the Versailles conference was the idea, now law, of Senator Cummins, who is to be the Republican chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in the next Congress.

In his plea for labor democracy Taft says: "What does the term 'industrial democracy,' as we hear it used in labor, mean? It is an expression that gives to many employers who do not understand it shiver. It makes them think of the Bolsheviks and their hopeless experiments in taking over, without compensation, the private industrial establishments in Russia and running them by degrees of the workmen engaged in them, with the former proprietor as expert and fellow-servant. This is an entire misunderstanding of the word as it has been used in conservative labor circles in this country. Industrial democracy means an organization of industrial plants in which the workmen have full liberty to belong to trades unions and full liberty, whether union or non-union men, to select in their own way their own representative committees to deal with their employer in respect to wages, and in which every order of the employer in respect to wages, hours or other terms and conditions shall not be made until representative committees of the workmen to be affected shall have an opportunity to be heard and express their opinion on the proposed order. It does not mean that the workmen are to be vested with the power to determine for the employer, without his agreement, what the terms of employment shall be. It still leaves it open to both sides to differ, with the consequence of a strike or lockout."

## EVENTS ELUCIDATED

The Administration is so busy looking out for the interests of humanity in general that it has little time left for its regular job of protecting the welfare of the American people. A Paris Associated Press despatch of April 10th says that European censorship of mails is still on in full force and is being employed to give the nationals of the governments exercising the censorship an unfair advantage over American competitors through information extracted from business correspondence. It is said that information thus secured is being tabulated and studied for the benefit of the trade of various European countries. Great Britain in particular. The British government is less to be blamed for utilizing the censorship than the Wilson administration is for acquiring in the arrangement at the very least when there is so much high sounding talk about the Fourteen Points, including the inauguration of an era of economic good will.

## REASON ENOUGH

Everything in the dear old village seemed the same to Jones after his absence of four years. The old church, the village pump, the ducks on the green, the old men smoking peaceful after the rush and bustle of the city. Suddenly he missed something. "Where's Hodge's windmill?" he asked in surprise. "I can only see one mill and there used to be two." The native gazed thoughtfully around, as if to verify the statement. Then he said slowly: "They pulled one down. There aren't enough wind for two on 'em."

Argonaut

## THE CRAPE HANGERS

Prophets of gloom are still present, though their doleful predictions as to the outcome of the war were falsified. Their favorite brand of despair just now is as to what the demobilized soldiers are going to do, and as to the general spread of bolshevism and labor unrest. There are some people who dread the outcome, when 4,000,000 men are suddenly turned loose. They think many of them will acquire wandering and vagrant habits.

The older people who lived through the Civil War recall that precisely the same predictions regarding the soldiers were made at that period. Yet in a short time most of these men had gone to work again. Very few of them ever became tramps. No one has ever claimed they developed wandering and changeable men of the "rolling stone" type, any more than any other class of people.

As far as social and labor unrest goes, students of history will recall that a century ago when the Napoleonic wars closed, Europe was in a state of turmoil and disorganization greater than the present. Armies were wandering over Europe plundering, and straggling and violent men were defying all authority. Those were lawless old days and there was every reason to fear a long period of chaos. Yet in a few years it all settled down. The nations took up orderly living again. There is a lot of sound sense in average human nature that rights and stabilizes itself. The mass of the people like settled conditions. They prefer the bird in the hand to the two in the bush. They want a clear definite hope of betterment before giving up tried institutions. It will work again as did in the past. There will be many changes, but many changes are needed. But the progress will be slow and orderly, and it will not cut loose from past experience.

## HAS FOUR HOUSES OF FORMER PRESIDENTS

There are still standing in New York city four houses where former Presidents of the United States lived. For instance, there is the man who gave utterance to the Monroe Doctrine, James Monroe, the fifth President, who fought in the Revolution. The house where he lived and died—on Prince street at Lafayette—is there and it looks its part. The great Virginian after leaving the White House went to New York to live and to die. Then there is Ulysses Simpson Grant, originally Hiram Grant, who lived on Sixty-sixth street near Fifth avenue. He had, perhaps, the most handsome home of any of the former Presidents.

The residence of Chester A. Arthur, however, who died in 1886, at 123 Lexington avenue, has fallen to the march of trade, but not so much as Theodore Roosevelt's former place of living in East Twentieth street near Fifth avenue. Strangely enough, the Roosevelt House which, one would say, should look the youngest and most vigorous of the four, displays the fewest marks of glory that belongs to it. The basement floor is occupied by an office. On the second floor a dealer in novelties has established himself. On the floor above a magazine is published.

## SPRING IMPROVEMENTS

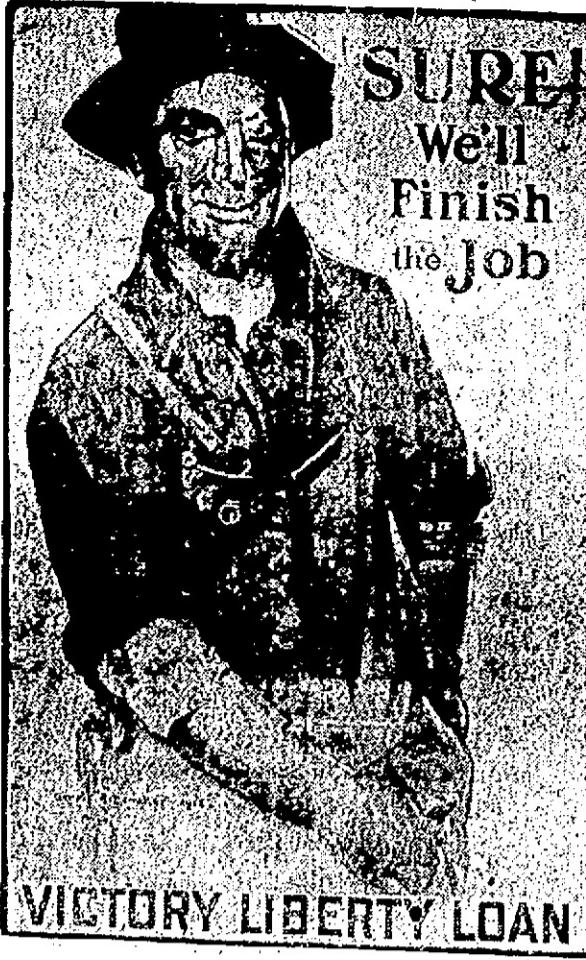
A somewhat common way for people to join in the campaign of spring improvement is for them to clean up their front yards and to dump all unsightly objects in the back of the house. But the neighbors can see it. It is perfectly apparent to close scrutiny. As a consequence, the average American back yard is a place of tumble down fences, ash heaps, disorderly hencoops, wiring and miscellaneous litter. This is particularly the case along property that borders on a railroad line. In nine towns out of ten, the traveler by rail sees the frowsy end of a city and he condemns it as a slack and run down place. Very few back yards are concealed from public view. To get a clean town, litter and disorder must be removed from the rear as well as from the front.

It is amazing how a little improvement work on one's property will enhance its value. When you replace the broken parts of fences, when you straighten up the door or gate or blind that was lopping on one hinge, when you remove the outbuilding whose roof has fallen in, you add more to the apparent value of your place than the work could cost, even if you hire it done.

One of the most needed spring improvements is to grow new turf in the grass plots that are thin or worn out, both on street land and on private grounds. One great difficulty is that so many people cut corners across plots and spoil their appearance. It makes even a handsome town look seedy and careless. But if people keep their grass growing right up to the correct line, it gives an impression of style and taste.

Public school teachers should urge the children to respect the grass plots. No man's time is so valuable that he can't spare two seconds to walk around and save the green spots that beautify his community.

Public funds are being used by the War department to dispatch a delegation of American college professors to carry on propaganda for the Cecil-Wilson plan for a league of nations among members of the American army of occupation in France. The delegation is headed by Professor Stephen P. Duggan, of the College of the City of New York. The expedition is excused on the ground that it is intended to stop the spread of bolshevism by putting the soldiers to thinking of the league of nations. The best way to prevent the spread of bolshevism among the American soldiers abroad is to bring them home. There seems to be no special clamor arising from the rank and file of the American army of occupation for lectures in behalf of the Cecil-Wilson plan for a league of nations by a caravanary of college professors.

The keynote poster of the  
war had for his model Tony Avolar of Provincetown, Mass., who sells  
gasoline all along Cape Cod.

by Gorrit A. Beneker.

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## Historical and Genealogical

## Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1919

## QUERIES.

10391. PECKHAM.—Who were the parents of Captain Elisha Peckham, mariner, born May 8, 1716, at New-port, R. I., died July 17, 1758, unmarried?—J. B.

10392. EARLE.—Ralph Earle, son of Ralph and Joan Earle, married about 1659, Dorcas Sprague, daughter of Francis and Lydia Sprague. Ralph Earle died in 1716. Wanted—the date of birth of Ralph Earle, the date of birth and death of Dorcas his wife and the birth dates of their four children, John, Ralph, William and Joseph.—G. E.

ADDITION TO 10012.—William (4) Peckham and wife, Phoebe Barker, had the following children, all born in Middletown, R. I.

1. William (5) born Feb. 3, 1737, died Jan. 10, 1813, Middletown, R. I., married Feb. 20, 1760, Lydia Rogers, born May 20, 1741, died April 20, 1822.

2. Elisha (6) born —, 1738, died —, married Oct. 12, 1769, Mary Smith.

3. Mary (5) born 1741, d. —. Did she marry Dec. 8, 1764, Joseph Shieffield?

4. Phoebe (6) born —, 1843, died —, married Nov. 7, 1767, Elisha Barker.

5. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

## ODD FELLOWSHIP IN AMERICA

Founded One Hundred Years Ago Today

The Order of Odd Fellows originated in England in the Eighteenth century. In the early part of that century the celebrated Daniel De Foe mentions the Society of Odd Fellows, and in the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1745, the Odd Fellows Lodge is mentioned as "a place where very pleasant and recreative evenings are spent." The poet, James Montgomery, in 1758, wrote a song for the Body of Odd Fellows. The Odd Fellows' Keepsake states that the early English lodges were supported and their members relieved by each member and visitor paying a penny to the Secretary on entering the Lodges. The allusions are sufficient proof of the existence of the Order at the time, but they tell us nothing of its aims, objects and characteristics.

From other sources it is known that the lodges were originally formed by working men for social purposes, and for giving the brethren aid and assistance to obtain employment when out of work. When a brother could not obtain work he was given a card and funds enough to carry him to the next Lodge, and if unsuccessful there, that Lodge facilitated his farther progress in the same way.

When he found employment, there he deposited his card.

At first there was little or no Ritual and no formal method of conducting the Lodge. They were matters of slow growth. The English are and were very conservative, and do not readily yield to innovations. Time, however, works wonders, so that in the end many radical and necessary changes were made in the Order. Even to this day some of the original and characteristic features of the Order are still practised in the English branch of the fraternity.

It is said that the titles of the officers of the Lodge were taken from the "Order of Gregorians," which met at St. Albans in May, 1736. In the early history of the Order each Lodge was the arbiter of its own fate and practically supreme. The doctrine of self-institution prevailed then, as it did afterwards, in the establishment of the Order in the United States. Secessions from Lodges were frequent and rendered the Lodges less able to fulfil the object of their being. The brethren were soon to learn that "in union there is strength." They finally learned this wholesome truth and with it came, in 1809, the formation of the Manchester Unity, the most gigantic beneficial society in the world.

The natal day of American Odd Fellowship was the 26th of April, 1819. The attempts made prior to that date to establish the Order here failed, or the sickly and sporadic growth became absorbed in the more vigorous family planted by Thomas Wilsey, who was born in London on the 15th day of January, 1782. On reaching manhood he was initiated into an Odd Fellows Lodge, in which he distinguished himself by his zeal and integrity.

This was prior to the formation of the Manchester Unity, so that the body to which he belonged existed and worked according to the early mode of self-institution.

Desirous of spreading the Order to which he was so ardently attached, he, with some others, started a new Lodge, styled Morning Star Lodge, No. 38, located in London.

Until 1817 he continued to be actively interested in the work of the Order and more than once passed through the chairs. The cheering news and the favorable reports received by him from countrymen here, decided him to seek, in this new and highly favored land, a fairer fortune. He possessed hope, health and industry, sure passports to prosperity anywhere. The exigencies of commerce had greatly mollified the hatred and animosities engendered by the late war, so that he had every reason to expect the full fruition of his hopes.

As was natural to a stranger in a strange land he immediately sought to make the acquaintance of his fellow countrymen residing in the city of Baltimore. Among the first of these whom he met was John Welch, an Odd Fellow. Animated by his former zeal for the Order, and feeling the loss of his wonted field of labor and its allied social pleasures and advantages, he at once took steps to form a Lodge. The requisite number was five, so that with three the way to success would be clear. They advertised for the lacking number in the Baltimore American, at first with partial success. They inserted the following in the same paper on the 27th of March, 1819, and met with complete success:

Notice to Odd Fellows  
A few members of the Society

of Odd Fellows will be glad to meet their brethren for the purpose of forming a Lodge, on Friday evening, 2d April, at the Seven Stars, Second Street, at the hour of seven p. m."

This last advertisement brought to the rendezvous certain Richard Rushworth, who with John Duncan and John Cheatham, whom they had met a month before, completed the charmed number. They all had been initiated into the Order in England, and so far their qualifications were correct. On that memorable 26th day of April they, in accordance with the ancient custom, self-instituted themselves a Lodge, which they named "Washington Lodge of Odd Fellows."

They met at the public house of Thomas Lupton, the place designated in the above advertisement, and after the formal opening of the Lodge, Thomas Wilsey was installed Noble Grand, and John Welch Vice Grand. The other offices were distributed among the rest of the brethren.

The Order was now started on its mission to fraternize the world and disseminate everywhere its peculiar doctrines of Friendship, Love and Truth. In 1817 the Manchester Unity made a number of radical changes in the work of the Order. In fact, for several years prior to this date, the Unity was engaged in evolving order out of chaos, in constructing a suitable ritual and a practical code of laws for its better regulation. As these changes and additions were unknown to Wilsey and his brethren, the work performed by them was necessarily not in harmony with that of the Unity. They learned this fact from Henry M. Jackson, who arrived in Baltimore shortly after the institution of the Lodge. It appears that Mr. Jackson came to America with the prime object of introducing Odd Fellowship. He was ignorant of the fact that the Order already existed here. He visited the Lodge at the "Seven Stars," and obligingly instructed the brethren aright in the work and placed them in possession of all the information necessary to work in conformity with the regulations of the Unity. In September, 1819, the Lodge numbered nineteen members. This incident showed them the necessity of fraternal union with that rapidly growing branch of the Order in England, the Manchester Unity. At this time and while the brethren were in this frame of mind, Past Grand Crowder of Preston, England, visited Baltimore. Brother Crowder, at their request, promised that on his return he would present to the proper authorities their petition for a charter and for future fellowship. Upon his return he presented the petition to his own Lodge, which promptly granted the original Charter for Washington Lodge.

This Charter was not received by the Lodge until October. On the 23rd of that month it was accepted, and the Lodge was then considered to be legally established under the head of the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship.

The first Lodge established in New England was Massachusetts Lodge, No. 1, which was organized on the self-institution principle at Boston, on March 26, 1820. This Lodge was chartered and instituted June 9th, 1822. Six years later Odd Fellowship found its way into Rhode Island and in June, 1828, Friendly Union Lodge No. 1, was instituted at Providence. It became extinct in 1835, but was re-opened August 19th, 1843. The whole number of Odd Fellows in New England up to July, 1844, was 8388, of which Massachusetts had more than half.

Odd Fellowship in Newport dates from the installation of Ocean Lodge, No. 6, September 16, 1844. Its charter was annulled May 29, 1849. Some time previous to December 16, 1845, a company of brothers assembled in what was known as Scott's sail loft, on Commercial Wharf. The night was blustering, and the location exposed to the wintry blasts, and Brother George K. Knowles, with others, had hung ship's sails about the small stove, not for power of propulsion, but for protection, and here, with these rude furnishings, dimly lighted by tallow dips, which vainly attempted to dispel the weird shadows and mysteriously added to the strange surroundings, and while the outside guardian faithfully and warmly kept his vigils, a new Lodge was born and was given a name, Past Grand James Atkinson, standing upon a barrel of tar, recognized it to be a proper child of our beloved Order, christened it "Rhode Island Lodge; No. 12, I. O. O. F." December 16th, according to laws governing Odd Fellowship, this Lodge legally became a part of that great fraternity.

At first there was little or no Ritual and no formal method of conducting the Lodge. They were matters of slow growth. The English are and were very conservative, and do not readily yield to innovations. Time, however, works wonders, so that in the end many radical and necessary changes were made in the Order. Even to this day some of the original and characteristic features of the Order are still practised in the English branch of the fraternity.

It is said that the titles of the officers of the Lodge were taken from the "Order of Gregorians," which met at St. Albans in May, 1736. In the early history of the Order each Lodge was the arbiter of its own fate and practically supreme. The doctrine of self-institution prevailed then, as it did afterwards, in the establishment of the Order in the United States. Secessions from Lodges were frequent and rendered the Lodges less able to fulfil the object of their being. The brethren were soon to learn that "in union there is strength." They finally learned this wholesome truth and with it came, in 1809, the formation of the Manchester Unity, the most gigantic beneficial society in the world.

The natal day of American Odd Fellowship was the 26th of April, 1819. The attempts made prior to that date to establish the Order here failed, or the sickly and sporadic growth became absorbed in the more vigorous family planted by Thomas Wilsey, who was born in London on the 15th day of January, 1782. On reaching manhood he was initiated into an Odd Fellows Lodge, in which he distinguished himself by his zeal and integrity.

This was prior to the formation of the Manchester Unity, so that the body to which he belonged existed and worked according to the early mode of self-institution.

Desirous of spreading the Order to which he was so ardently attached, he, with some others, started a new Lodge, styled Morning Star Lodge, No. 38, located in London.

Until 1817 he continued to be actively interested in the work of the Order and more than once passed through the chairs. The cheering news and the favorable reports received by him from countrymen here, decided him to seek, in this new and highly favored land, a fairer fortune. He possessed hope, health and industry, sure passports to prosperity anywhere. The exigencies of commerce had greatly mollified the hatred and animosities engendered by the late war, so that he had every reason to expect the full fruition of his hopes.

As was natural to a stranger in a strange land he immediately sought to make the acquaintance of his fellow countrymen residing in the city of Baltimore. Among the first of these whom he met was John Welch, an Odd Fellow. Animated by his former zeal for the Order, and feeling the loss of his wonted field of labor and its allied social pleasures and advantages, he at once took steps to form a Lodge. The requisite number was five, so that with three the way to success would be clear. They advertised for the lacking number in the Baltimore American, at first with partial success. They inserted the following in the same paper on the 27th of March, 1819, and met with complete success:

Bachelors and old maids are the result of looking before you leap—Life.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1919

## QUERIES.

10391. PECKHAM.—Who were the parents of Captain Elisha Peckham, mariner, born May 8, 1716, at New-port, R. I., died July 17, 1758, unmarried?—J. B.

10392. EARLE.—Ralph Earle, son of Ralph and Joan Earle, married about 1659, Dorcas Sprague, daughter of Francis and Lydia Sprague. Ralph Earle died in 1716. Wanted—the date of birth of Ralph Earle, the date of birth and death of Dorcas his wife and the birth dates of their four children, John, Ralph, William and Joseph.—G. E.

ADDITION TO 10012.—William (4) Peckham and wife, Phoebe Barker, had the following children, all born in Middletown, R. I.

1. William (5) born Feb. 3, 1737, died Jan. 10, 1813, Middletown, R. I., married Feb. 20, 1760, Lydia Rogers, born May 20, 1741, died April 20, 1822.

2. Elisha (6) born —, 1738, died —, married Oct. 12, 1769, Mary Smith.

3. Mary (5) born 1741, d. —. Did she marry Dec. 8, 1764, Joseph Shieffield?

4. Phoebe (6) born —, 1843, died —, married Nov. 7, 1767, Elisha Barker.

5. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

6. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

7. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

8. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

9. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

10. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

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12. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

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16. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

17. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

18. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

19. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

20. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

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22. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

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25. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

26. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

27. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12, 1833) at Middletown, R. I., married Aug. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Smith.—B. J. P.

28. Peleg (5) born —, 1748, died Dec. 12, 1833 (Bible record) died Apr. 12